On Saturday, in the Court of Chancery, further evidence was taken before Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot in the case of White-side v. Whiteside. All the witnesses were not examined, and as the Vice-Chancellor

has to go on circuit on Monday the case was adjourned till same day in the latter end of May.

ROBERT WHITESIDE, examined by Mr. Boyd, said he remained at home with his father until 1865, when he went to Michigan. He returned home in 1867. gan. He returned home in 1867, but staid gan. He returned nome in 2007, our stand only three hours, after which he went away and returned again, just after his father's murder in 1876. His father used to treat im badly, and this was the reason why he him badly, and this was the reason why ne left home in 1865. His father at times denied the paternity of some of his chiliren; Henry, for instance, he said was the on of an Indian chief. He treated witness nd his sister Elizabeth worse than the ther children. Witness said his yould lay before the fire three days at a sime, at intervals cursing his enemies. parently was in deep study, and when became exhausted he would go and sleep two or three days. He used to row ashes over the hearth so that should come down the chimney. Witness saw his father stand over him with a gad and make him eat grasshoppers, which his father also eat. He described how his father made him eat spoiled mutton and things more filthy. He used to accuse his wife of bewitching the children and face so that he could not rub it off. On ne occasion witness was stabbed by his father in the knee with a pitchfork, the scar of which remained to-day. He did ot know why he stabbed him. His father studied perpetual motion and religion to-gether for three years. He said he had nade a permanent peace with God, and ould swear and curse as much as he He considered he was as holy as Paul, and that his wisdom was only Witness describe ualled by Solomon's. w his father used to take in the Holy pirit, and the living water. When the rill was made his mother asked Whiteside he was going to leave Robert nothing. He said he would not because he was a vorthless boy, and only fit for a hangman. Henry Cole said in the spring, after the will was made, that the old man would ave been better in the asylum than makng a will. His mother was the main suport of the family and Whiteside was una delusion when he wrote that she would neither help herself or allow the To Mr. Bethune, witness said he worked

Michigan while he was away. Witness ould read and write. His father showed im how to make the letters, but he never Witness, to his nowledge, was the only one of the chil Witness had no reason to think he had and thrashed him too much. A man ad as he said it was a disgrace for him to live When he returned in with his father. When he returned in 1867 he only staid about three hours, be ause he found no encouragement at home. He knew the effect of the will made in 1863. It passed through his mind before his father's death that the will could be broken. He never talked to no one about what would disqualify man from making a will. Before the ill was made a man named James Paisley told witness that his father was not able o make a will, and that he was crazy. In 1868 he was of opinion that the will could not stand. He thought so because he had visited an Insane Asylum in Michigan where he saw people not so crazy as his father. Witness heard his father say e had had, two weeks before witne pirth, a vision that he was not his child. one occasion his father made him eat ers, after their legs Witness saw his hls brother John. had been taken off. Witness saw his father at the grave of his brother John. He saw him put his hand on the corpse to see if it was dead. His father used to play elestial music, which the Almighty had taught him, on a penny Jew's harp.

taught him, on a penny Jew's harp. He had several curses which he used on differBoard he used to jump up at times and say, "To h—l with Ryerson."

Mr. Cole, re-examined, said to Mr. Boyd that he did not, at the inquest, blame Mr. Campbell for witnessing the will, and that he did not say that the old man abould be in an expluming seed of making. should be in an asylum instead of making a will. He had been at the inquest six weeks, and for fun he said they should form a mob and carry Henry Whiteside He took an interest in Henry only or the sake of Henry's mother.

MARY WHITESIDE, examined by Mr.

Boyd, said she was nineteen years of age. on one occasion her father said that it was brough his curse that the accident at the Buonaparte was one of his ancestors, and that a forefather of his had won the battle e could get into the middle chamber of a devil such as witness' mother was, he could have got into the highest chamber. He was accustomed to take the he went out several times to kill a pig with eral times it was not dead in the morning He used to say his wife's hair was red, and that he could tell North of Ireland peo

e by a certain mark on their face.

To Mr. Bethune—Witness said she had She had heard about it before it was found in the chest. She heard her mother tell him he should make a will. He said he ntended to make a will and leave his prorty to the four youngest boys.
Thomas Yeaman, examined by Mr.

oyd, said he had a conversation with Vhiteside in 1862. He said it was a hard thing for him to raise a family especially when children were as bad as his boy. He said he would not sell his land as he was not capable of doing business and as he was afraid men would cheat him. Robert was a passable boy. Mrs. Whiteside bore a a passable boy. Mrs. Whiteside boys good character and people sympathised with her misfortune. Mr. Cole told witness in February, 1866, at the former's house that he (Cole) believed Whiteside

was crazy.

James Campbell, examined by Mr. Hoskin, said he was formerly postmaster at Ballinafad, and remembered Whiteside posting letters sometimes. Some were addressed to Lord Palmerston and other ominent statesmen. The one he sent Palmerston he read to witness before osting. He wrote the letter in a field opposite the post office. He was very eccentric and went about like a beggar He was very man. He told him that the letter con ained suggestions to Palmerston how he night easily take Sebastapol.

AN ABSCONDING AGENT.

John F. McDonald, Local Freight Agent of the Northern Railway, Absconds the States, Leaving Defalcations

About \$2,000. . McDonald, local freight agent of the Northern rail way had absconded, and on enquiry being made of the authorities of the road, the report was found to be correct. McDonald left the city on Tuesday night, and telegraphed from Buffalo to the Company the following morning, intimating that it was impossible for him to return. It is supposed that he was led to take his departure thus hastily for fear his misdoings would be discovered, as an audit of his books was in progress, and being the usage of the Company to make up his returns monthly. The audit was proceeding for a day or two before McDonald cleared, but it was since then that his defalcations became known. The exact amount is not yet known, but it is supposed by the railway authorities that he is in default about \$2,000. This money must have been spent previously, as he had to borrow \$40 to enable him to get away. McDonald had carried on his peculations for some time by making false entries and thus misleading the persons who audited his books. A suspicion of his dishonest doings led to the commencement of the investigation which caused his sudden flight. McDonald had occupied the office of local freightagent for fifteen years, during which time he enjoyed the confidence of the Company to an aimost unlimited extent. He was considered to be a man tearting the persons was authorities. way had absconded, and on enquiry being made of ng of a wife and two children, who are left to The Company has a security for its less in the of a guarantee.

AGRICULTURAL.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB.

Malleval recommends that seed pots M. Malleval recommends that seed pota-tices—whole tubers or cuttings, be steeped in a solution of two lbs. of quick lime, the same amount of sulphur, and five quarts of water; thus treated his potatoes have escaped disease, while seed not so prepared, and planted side by side, produced ever an

n France much success has followed the f requiring the village teacher to read nd familiarly the simplest notions ltural science, leaving to special ls their specialties. The most successacher is recompensed by the State by the principles of hygiene, and about house-keeping. In Denere is a special school where girls tructed in all the duties of dairy for a pupil is tantamount to a for-However, a century and a half ago, the Great founded a similar inat Koenigsport. The girls were their diploma, were presented with ontaining 100 thalers.

larking sheep is best done with Vene the enclosing thumb and fingers gh the wool at the spot you wish to oosening the powder as you do so, will combine with the oil in the and make a bright red mark that the adily cleansed out by the manufacturer

With proper attention to three things, s may be kept growing and thrifty all ter, and these things are :—First, a warm place to sleep; second, good k, either warm slop or fresh pumped third, not too many hogs in an enand they as nearly as possible of a f you have large and small to-the big ones will run over the litnd they will not get their share o There is much more danger of colic mic diseases where the condition d above are disregarded than hogs are kept thrifty and growing tainly there is more profit. bed is a cheap luxury for hogs in er, and every farmer should prepare a and plenty of material in the fall

BUTTER MAKING.

MILK SETTING-SUB-EARTH DUCTS. There are other methods of milk setting those already mentioned (see Weekli of February 1st) some of which de tice. Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Mary has patented a method for regulating an underground air duct through through the room, for the purpose season may require. We all know ings are cooler than the open air, and air of the cellar being warmer. In seasons, while the air above ground vary more than a hundred degrees. rmers use their dwelling house of oom cellars for keeping milk through

of weather of summer, but, as is seldom any provision for any the air, such cellars soon of the air, such cellars soon for any length of time. The amp, making the cream thin, watery, cult to skim, while the frequent gs from the milk pails and pans, ing emptied, soon sour and taint mosphere of the room. Mr. Wilkin-ms to avoid this difficulty by the use ng pipes laid several feet under nnecting the air of the milk with the outer air through these They are laid at such an inclination air shall flow by its own gravity in

same pipes are used for carrying to aratively warm earth. Mr. Wilkair tubes are about three feet higher

on of the building from which we ne following extract : s many of your readers are aware.

hitherto laid my ventilating ducts to six feet below the surface of the and with that depth I secured es in depth and 150 feet in length. ture of the air flowing automato the dairy has been uniformly past six weeks, 48° by one ther-r and 49° by another. There has hot weather during that period. temperature om 50° to 74° I erected a out to use it as commercial ouse, as the temperature atnto the building originally de-

et has a fall of about 10 to 100 and there is a very perceptible the duct and through the dairy ternal temperature is only 3 r than that of the air from

uch that his butter maker says ne for churning, and make and have experience in butter makoubt but that he will be able

add that he purposes to milk night and morning, in addition if the factory, and I should not the factory. Mr. Boies is the warded the \$300 prize for the Association in 1874. h an outlay would be re only a few cows are to be

cooling process could b purposes, as for ventilatthe air of dwelling houses state in this connection, son uses either deep cans holding his milk while the g, or shallow pans in the open s to be most convenient under

MR. BURNETT'S METHOL curnett has arranged a water-tight me five or six inches deep, with rough the bottom the size of his

will allow the cans to hang in the sink with about two-thirds their depth underneath in the open air, while the upper third is confined in an air-tight ice chamber. By this method, Mr. Burnett is enabled to gather his cream in a few hours, each milking being removed in season to receive the next in the same cans.

As he is now finding a sale for his sweet all right: if disturbed while the cream is son to receive the next in the same cans. As he is now finding a sale for his sweet skimmed milk in Boston at remunerative prices, it matters less whether he gets the very last butter globule possible than if he were depending agent the better than if he were depending agent the perfect separation of the two."

Mr. L. B. Arnold, writing upon the were depending upon the butter alone for his dairy income

MR. BLISS' METHOD Mr. Bliss is firm in the belief that milk milk should be as free from cream as pos-

Mr. Bliss proposes to set milk as comes from the stable in flaring pails of medium depth only, say about twelve inches, and, perhaps, with a diame- as heavy as the milk they are suspended in ment and accounts; the fee try francs per month, and a for a pupil is tantamount to a forloosely fitting tin cover, which shuts over others to follow in the order of their gravity and size. Under the most favour like the covers of ordinary lard pails, thus preventing water from entering the cans and mixing with the milk while falling upon the top of the covers. Level with the top of the cans is a perforated sheet of galvanized iron which covers all the space not occupied by the cans, and with their covers forms a floor to the ice chamber the difference between the specific gravity of milk and cream, the more perfect will be their separation, and the sooner will it

of, and make a bright red mark that the savanable. To use this apparatus, the cans of milk are set in position, the perinjuring the wool, will endure from forated cover put in its place, and the shearing to another, while it can be tank cover shut down. Inside this cover we should say that there is little choice, the aqueduct, from which a jet of water As the water is prevented from rising in

rising, it becomes agitated too much for the perfect separation of the two."

Mr. L. B. Arnold, writing upon the philosophy of cream raising, makes the following explanation of facts observed:— "There are two underlying facts which always enter into and modify the rising of cream. The first is the fact that the fats should be cooled as far as practicable from in cream expand more with heat and shrink the top, and that the resultant skimmed more with cold than does water, which eacher's recompensed by the State by attnity, augmented often by a donation a local farming society. Often he best the recipient for testing varieties of sand manures; and is frequently preced with improved breeds of barn door legigeons, and rabbits. It is by attento to these simple sources of wealth that nee is so marvellously rich in the regate. Girls are also to be taught the contract of those sides of farming which te. Girls are also to beltaught the so farming which larly and naturally fall to their lot, hence the slower do the fatty parts rise.

Cream globules do not have the same specific gravity. A small part of them are not sneep is dest done with venethat a cheap paint, only a few cents, and one pound will mark a thouTake a pinch of the dry powder and
Take a pinch of the dry powder and
Take a pinch of the dry powder and the cooling the milk.

The cans, and with their their the difference between the specific gravity of milk and cream, the more perfect will be their separation, and the sooner will it be accomplished. We get the widest difference between the specific gravity of milk and cream, the more perfect will be their separation, and the sooner will it. A leading object sought in his method is ference when milk is rapidly cooling, and

> as a system of pipes, connected with except as the temperature of one may be he aqueduct, from which a jet of water more easily controlled than that of the temperature as low as that of the water. often more easily and cheaply obtained than

THE LADIES' CORNER.

Reason, stir, and boil till well cooked, for a gray,

Women in the garden.

However aghast some "fine ladies" may regard the idea of working in the garden, I consider it one of the most wholesome means of exercise within our reach. Wholesome especially, because we have an object—and an interesting one—in taking this exercise, which is the growth of flowers and plants. Before commencing work in the garden, put on a pair of wornout leather gloves, a broad-brimmed sunhat, and a pair of good, stout boots; in the suds ready prepared, by liable to produce a "cold." Don't be afraid that the labour will hurt you, even if you should become very tired; on the contrary, it will strengthen you, give you rosy cheeks, and may add years to your life. There is not a spring that I do not spend two weeks at least at work in the garden, and I tell you that to me there is nothing so agreeable, I may say fascinating; and this feeling is doubled when I see the form the sum of the sum of

paper complaining that he could not live on \$1,200 a year, received the following an swer, "It seems to be a common mistake with young men to regard wives as luxuries, which they hope to purchase when in a position to do so. In that case it naturally follows that they regard them as expensive. Now that is the wrong idea as expensive. Now that is the wrong idea entirely. No doubt there are women who look upon marriage as merely means of being well provided for, but such are in the minority. The greater portion of American girls are willing to be helpmates to the men they love." Such words are happy enough to make the types dance. A HOME-MADE CHIGNON.

A leading object sought in his method is one use running water wherever practicable, in place of ice, which is always more expensive than cold water, when the latter is available. To use this apparatus, the cans of milk are set in position, the perfected cover put in its place, and the latter is the better. Water or air for cooling milk?

If anything were needed to show the dangerous temptations to which those who give way to personal vanity are exposed, it will be found in an incident related by a Scotch newspaper. A farmer near Kingland is the better water or air for cooling milk? f anything were needed to show the day Scotch newspaper. A farmer near King-lassie, in Fifeshire, was much annoyed last week to find that his cows' tails had been shorn of their hair. As he was not conscious of having made an enemy, he was at is thrown upon the top of each can and allowed to run until the milk is reduced in loss to know who could have disfigured maid's dressing-table a chignon manufac-tured out of the hair of the cows' tails. As the water is prevented from rising in the tank to the top of the cans, the top of the milk is at all times a little cooler than the bottom. As soon as the temperature of the milk is reduced to that of the which, under their own particular conditions expense of the cows, but that she had sup

season, stir, and boil till well cooked, for a

nothing so agreeable, I may say fascinating; and this feeling is doubled when I see the down in plenty of suds, which afterwards squeeze (not wring) out. The clothes wringers, consisting of a pair of India rubber rollers between which the clothes pass, are a great improvement upon hand labour—as, without injury to the fabric, A bachelor who wrote to a New York aper complaining that he could not live on that the article dries in considerably less time than it otherwise would do rinsing, squeeze out the water and dry in

> washing. DESIGN FOR SMALL DWELLING. We present herewith another design for small cheapdwelling. For specifications, &c., see last week's *Mail*.

> > A Canadian Abroad. (Boston Post, 18th March.)

Had Canada thrown in its lot with the old colonies we should have had Canadian statesmen of ability as Ministers abroad and Secretaries of State and among our list of Presidents. As it is, Canadian talent has to be satisfied with the limited area of vincial politics. It is said there are not half a dozen positions of importance in the Imperial service held by Canadians. That men born and bred in the Dominion are to be found who, when they have the rare hance of competing with Englishn

water, the latter is shut off and the tank emptied entirely of water. Ice is then laid upon the top of the cans and perforated partition, and the cover shut down tightly. In this way, agreat saving of ice is claimed cheese, or the milk consumer; but if butter over methods where ice is used in water and the top of the milk is constantly a obtained, if possible.—Nem cool or cooler than the bottom. To reduce the bulk of cream, the cans are removed at the end of twelve hours to a warm room FLOWERS FOR SMALL GARDEN.

where further separation takes place under the influence of the natural temperature of the atmosphere in summer, or by artificial

CONFLICTING THEORIES

We have now given a short description mmer, the hot air of the milk room antly being replaced by outside air of scooled by flowing through these id under-ground pipes, while in winsame pipes are used for carrying to k room air warmed by contact with amining or testing these various and some-what conflicting methods. And yet, were air tubes are about three feet higher end than at the other, and must be reral feet deep in the earth in order overly warm or cool the air in expensive the philosophy of cream raising more thoroughly understood, it is not improbable that the results which appear to conflict would show a good degree of harmony. As weather.
Wilkinson was engaged some months of plan and erect a dairy house for poies, of Illinois, of a capacity suitar a dairy of 800 cows, and in a letter of the Rural New Yorker he gives a previously stated, in our own dairy, the old-fashioned, small, shallow tin pans are still used, without ice or water, and yet good butter is made every week through the year. We do not say that better or more butter might not be made by other more butter might not be made by other workeds of setting. methods of setting. Like thousands of others, we have been waiting for the experimenters and philosophers

to settle down upon something permanent in this direction. Since we have been making butter by the old-fashioned method, we have seen individual farmers spend hundreds of dollars in fitting up their milk rooms with new systems of par which were soon changed for others no les costly, but who are now as far from being satisfied as we are with the time honoured small, shallow pan. THE PHILOSOPHY OF CREAM RISING,

as the philosophy of many other processes in butter making, has not been generally very well understood. Not one in a hundred of the farmers' wives who have had difficulty in churning at different sea-sons of the year, could tell just why the claim to know very much about the whys and wherefores of the every day practices of the dairy room. Milk setting is a delicate subject to discuss among the owners of patent pans, pails, and coolers, and we under dispute.

under dispute.

In summing up this matter of milk setting, Mr. Bliss, after giving it a great amount of thought and study, says:—

"I do assert as a matter of fact, which challenges refutation, that better butter can be made when both air and water are at the same temperature, no matter what that may be, provided the milk vessel is open and exposed to the air. I moreover assert as a fruit of my investigations that milk set in closed vessels and cooled 10 deg. lower than 54 deg., or to any interbutter than when kept open to the air at any temperature. Milk set in open ves-sels surrounded by water at a lower temperature than the atmosphere is constantly absorbing heat and impurities from the atmosphere, and in turn losing its watery parts by evaporation, an exchange which cannot but affect the milk injuriously."

Mr. Philip Hazard, in a little treatise or

to the top under all circumstances, and, therefore, there is less exposed to the air to become contaminated or cheesy and form into a skin, as it will do if exposed too long. Now, this objection is obviated if the milk is skimmed regularly every day, as it should be. We favour the shallow

In continuation of our remarks upon this sub we must not forget the beautiful and popular of old favourite, but so uch improved during the last quarter of a cen

before the creeping sensation comes on.

When women go about the house wrapped up in shawls that is a sure sign that hey are cold, and that fires are needed No one can feel good natured when they are cold and shivering. One grand maxim of life is to keep comfortable, to have the fires lighted if you are cold, even in August, but above all things don't let them out until settled warm weather. Balsam, and with a good rich soil and de-cent care plants and flowers of the greatest out until settled warm weather.

hose the large seeds if you want double Of late years we have heard many complaints about moths. In the spring, and at any season that the moth miller is flying about he should be hunted down and killed as soon as seen, otherwise the egg will be left to make trouble afterwards. The eggs are laid in cotton cloth, or in the cotton of wool stuffing of chairs, sofas, etc., and there they are hatched and multiply indefinitely so long as they remain undis-turbed. To prevent the moths from secreting themselves and depositing their eggs, as well as for dislodging both, constant exmination of chairs, etc. is recommended, with brushing out of the seams and fissures

The Phlox Drummondi for a brillian mass of colours and a constant display is not excelled by any annual or perennial that rom the purest white to the deepest blood the open ground, or in hotbed, or in cold

mate is well adapted to the growth of the

xcellence may be produced.



All varieties of Candytuft are very hardy and easy to cultivate. They are quite in-dispensible for beds and for cutting. Plants bloom more freely if transplanted. another number we will speak of large and showy plants for larger gardens.

Inniter is two and one-half times as large as all the other planets, and Hag-yard's Yellow Oil is ten times as good as all the other liniments in the world. It is the best friend of man, curing with won-derful rapidity all classes of wounds, burns, etc., relieving rheumatism, stiff joints, spinal difficulties, etc., almost immediately. For sale by all dealers.

Epp's Cocoa. - Grateful and Comport-ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well Mr. Philip Hazard, in a little treatise on butter making, says:

"It is a moot question as to the depth the plans shall be filled for setting for cream, and the arguments are strong for both deep and shallow pans, those who argue the matter generally remaining firm that their own way is the best. Those in favour of deep pans, which should hold about twelve quarts, or rather deep setting of the milk, argue that the cream will rise to the top under all circumstances, and, around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London."

or necessities, will be the most satisfactory.

If the skimmed milk could be sold or used for cheese-making, a little loss in the butter purpose of manufacturing head dresses of a product would be all the better for the reunion to take place at the commen the new year.

KEEP UP YOUR FIRES Very many people are too ready to p out their fires as soon as warm weath ought, by the almanac, to be here, but that is a very dangerous thing to do. Nothing is more uncomfortable, as well as unsafe, than have to sit around and shiver, especithan have to sit around and shiver, especially if the weather is damp. That is one cause of so much sore throat, and lung diseases, and other disorders by which many are laid up in the spring. It is wrong for a child or any one else to shiver, for the person must be thoroughly chilled through the beginning of the Crimean war, and has since then worked his way up to the highest post in the Civil Departments of the

The Army and Navy Gazette speaks strongly in favour of the administrative

ability of this young Canadian :where the cloth overlays, not once in a week, but as often as time can be found to

lime, is of great service. Camphor is also good to keep them away.

If moths are present in chairs, etc., there is nothing will kill them like benzine, and this may be used to any extent on terry or haircloth without injury. In packing away furs and woollen goods, a code wheat is the best thing to wit them. cedar chest is the best thing to put them in. Whatever they are packed in, they should be relled up close in newspapers. A little turpentine is also said to be good to keep them off.

f the cracks with a solution of chloride of

Baked Beans.-All workingmen are fon of a nicely baked dish of beans, but no dish is more susceptible of skilful handling in the preparation. The beans should washed after careful handling and put soak over night. Parboil early in the morning in plenty of water put on cold. Have a piece of sweet pork, not too fat, Have a piece of sweet pork, not too fat, parboiled also separately. Then put pork and beans together and boil till the skin of the beans begin to crack. Put in your baking pan, a deep milk pan or crock, with the scored surface of the pork just showing. above the beans. Bake slowly as long a your dinner hour will allow.

A relish of mustard, grated horse radish, catsup or some of the prepared sauces, goes far toward making pork in any of the forms used on the farmers' table, palatable and

inviting. Gravy.—Rich, savoury gravy can be made for any meat, bacon not excepted, by tak-ing a cup of sweet milk (or cold water if you have no milk), dissolve a tablespoonful of corn starch or flour in the milk; add one or more well-whipped eggs, some but-ter, and pour slowly into the hot gravy, stirring constantly a minute or two until ready to take up.

How to Fry Pork.—Slice thinly, parboil, then roll in dry flour. The frying pan should be hot and a little fat put in to keep the flour from scorching. Fry quick, and when taken up crisp and brown, sprinkle

opened to them, are able to give a good acopened to them, are able to give a good account of themselves is clear from the annoucement in the English papers that on the eve, as it was supposed, of a general European war, the man selected to take charge of the civil departments of the War Office is a Canadian, Mr. Arthur L. Haliburton, having been promoted to the post of Director of Transport and Supply, vice Sir William Henry Drake, K.C.B., who retires. Mr. Haliburton is the second son of Sir William Henry Drake, A.C.D., who retires. Mr. Haliburton is the second son of the late Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick.) He was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia, but very wisely preferred trying his fortunes abroad. He entered the Commissariat at the beginning of the Crimean war, and has

British army.

A few months ago he perfected a scheme of army organization which earned for him a high reputation. The Court Journal, speaking of it, says:--

speaking of it, says:—

"Another change, even more sweeping than that which introduced the Control system, appears to be contemplated in the a ministration of the army. It is believed to be due to the employment in India for a few months of Mr. Haliburton of the War Office, this gentleman having been engaged by the India Office to arrange some duties in connection with the Finance Department. When Mr. Haliburton returned to the War Office, he submitted a scheme to reorganize the departments lately disintegrated from Control, namely, commissariat, transport, and ordnance, and to assimilate them in some degree to the system which prevails in India."

ability of this young Canadian:—

"Mr. Haliburton is renowned throughout the service for knowledge of detail, and for careful hard work. We do not know if the rumour is correct which asserts that the last-named gentleman was the moving spirit of the Committee, and the principal prompter of the views advocated in the report. But this is not improbable. Mr. Haliburton has devoted long and patient attention to military administration. His firm, conscientious, and studied views are certain to have carried weight, especially when advanced with the courtesy and conciliation that distinguish his address. But in matters of organization, Mr. Haliburton is a very sans-culotte of revolution. He seems to be the stormy petrel of the War Office, which only rides happy on the troubled waves of change, and in his desire for alteration he is usually right, for much has been altered for the better under his influence, and much still remains on which his trenchant hand might be most usefully employed. Indeed, those who differ from the recommendations of Lord Cadogan's Committee complain that in some directions the Committee should have driven their conclusions much further home than they have."

CALLENDER'S FAVOURITE COMPOUND DENTIFICE.—A fragrant, stimulating, astringent, and disinfectant. It is composed of materials which are pleasant and wholesome, effectually cleansing the Teeth and Mouth, and producing the most beneficial effects. It imparts to the breath a most delicate fragrance, restores to health morbid conditions, preventing disease in the nucous membrane of the gums, and producing an agreeable and refreshing sensa-

ion in the mouth.

The Dental Association of Ontario—
'Having examined and used this Favourite
'Compound Dentifrice, recommend it for
'general use." The following are a few of e many names who speak and write con-

the many names who speak and write concerning it:

From J. Branston Willmott, D.D.S., M.D.S., Prof. of Operative Dentistry and Dental Pathology, School of Dentistry.

"Having carefully examined your Common of Dentifrice, I cordially recommend it as containing all the essentials of a first-class Dentifrice.

From Wm. Briggs, Pastor of Metropolitan church. Toronto:—"I have much

n church, Toronto:—"I have much pleasure in stating that your Compound Dentrifrice is certainly the best I have ever used."
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in the market.'

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Norfolk Retormer follows our lead

nd sets apart one of its columns for Educational Notes," and at the same me reduces the price of its subscription to school teachers. The Barrie Advance and the Collingwood

Enterprise are carrying on a paper war over the refusal of the Minister of Education to allow the Collingwood High School to become a Collegiate Institute. Dr. Davis, Principal of the Torent Normal School, recently presented each of the students in the senior division of the school with a copy of his new work on English literature. The gift was highly

appreciated. The Lindsay Board of Education have adopted a set of regulations relating to the truancy, punctuality, morals, and manners of pupils, and have issued an address asking parents to co-operate for their enforce

The Picton Gazette says the pupils of the Public Schools there are circulating a "penny subscription to purchase small tin pails, in which to hold drinking water, as the article provided is unfit for

The Normal School students at Ottawa have presented Principal McCabe with an address, expressive of their gratitude for his anxiety and care for their success, and thankfulness for his courtesy and attention

The Manitoba Protestant Board of Edu cation have appointed a committee consisting of the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Rev. Messrs. Robertson, and German to take into consideration the question of schools for the Mennonites.

The Waterloo School Board have elected Mr. Moses Springer, M.P.P., chairman for the coming year. A vote of \$50 for prizes was passed on the recommendation of the inspector. The annual school entertain-

ment was provided for. A teachers' convention for East Victoria is expected to meet at Lindsay on the 5th and 6th of April, at which Inspector Knight, Messrs. Swift, Hallett, Irving, and McDonald will take part, and the Minister of Education will deliver a lecture on the evening of the 5th.

The Carleton Place High School is in very flourishing condition. The receipts from the Government and country only leave \$600 to be raised by the section, no more than would be required for the extra teacher and expense in the Public School, if the High School were closed.

The University Council of Queen's College has just been elected. R'is composed of the following:—Messrs, D. B. Maclennan, M.A., Q.C., John Macintyre, M.A., John Bell, M.P., A. P. Knight, M.A., C. E. Legge, C.E., Revs. Messrs, E. D. McLaren, M.A., B.D., and Jas, Carmichael. At a school examination in school section 23, near Berlin, County of Wate were 175 visitors present, eleven of whom were teachers of other schools. All the teachers present, the trustees and some others, delivered short addresses, all speak ing in the most complimentary

As a pleasing evidence of the estee

As a pleasing evidence of the esteem in which the principals of the Ontario Commercial College of Belleville are held by the students, an address was lately presented to them, expressive of the students' appreciation of the excellent course of business education afforded them, and of the personal qualities of the principals.

The subject of punishment in schools, which, as we have mentioned, has been exercising Belleville school magnates, who, with strictly non-committal wisdom, have, it is said, "finally resolved to endeavour to devise" a system which "will do away to devise" a system which will do away with the alleged brutalities. If they work hard they will soon be able to "arrange to

think about it." A Sabbath School Institute recently held in St. Catharines was a great success. The services were conducted by Rev. H. M. Parsons, of Buffalo, an eminent Sunday school worker, and Rev. J. Brookman and W. J. Maxwell took part in the exercises.
The Presbytery of London have also held
an institute. Rev. Messrs. Murray, Proudfoot, Comston, Thompson, and others took

The Guelph Public School Inspector, Rev Mr. Torrance, in his last report, notices the gratifying advance made in the efficiency of the schools, and gives as an evidence t the fact that the average of candida who have passed the promotion examin tion is eighty per cent. The Central School, built at a cost of \$45,000, lately

opened, has accommodation for over 1,000 A year ago last autumn the trustees of S. S. No. 17, Nepean, introduced penny readings, the funds to go towards establishing a public school library. With the proceeds of the season's readings a library proceeds of the season's readings a norary of 140 volumes was secured, which is now circulating among forty families. The readings were continued last winter, and expend in books. No. 17 is the only section in the township that has a library, and at the same time is the last established school division. The first shall be last,

etc.
The report of Rev. Dr. David Alison, the Chief Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, for the year 1877, discloses the following information:—Increase in number of school sections over 1876 is 16; decrease in number of S. S. having no school, 43; net increase in Public Sch school, 43; net increase in Fibic Schools, 132; in pupils 6,548; in average of pupils in attendance, 839; in male teachers, 29; in female teachers, 48; in teachers' salaries, \$15,725.99. The Government grant shows an increase of \$9,661.33, but the total educational expenditure a decrease in

of Northumberland is now holding its semi-annual meeting at Cobourg. The follow-ing, among other subjects, will be dis-Hannel; School Organization and Discipline,
W. E. Sprague; Geography and History,
Prof. Macoun; The Monitorial System,
Ins. Scarlett; Object Teaching, Mrs. Fish
and Prof. Macoun; Grammatical Analysis. and Prof. Macoun; Grammatical Analysis, Geo. H. Ash and M. A. Jones; Language Lessons, N. L. Holmes, &c., &c. Prof. Reynar will deliver a public lecture in the Court room on Thursday evening at Court room on Thursday evening at 7.30. The Ontario Legislature appropriate about \$7,800 annually to High schools and Collegiate Institutes on the following basis:

1. A fixed grant of \$400 to each High 1. A fixed grant of \$400 to each High School. 2. A special grant of \$750 to each Collegiate Institute. 3. A sum based on average attendance (one dollar per pupil). 4. A sum of \$1,400 on results of intermediate examination. 5. A sum of \$10,000 on Inspectors' reports. The amount granted for candidates who passed the intermediate

was, at first, at the rate of \$58.33 per annum; but, from the accumulation of upper school pupils, the grant has fallen to \$20,—the total amount distributed.

FOREIGN. Michigan school teachers receive average salaries of \$42.54 per month. A bill prohibiting the teaching

guages and music has been introduced into Prof. Goldwin Smith, well known in Canada, has been passing the winter at Oxford, Eng., the seat of his alma mater. Boston teachers are prohibited from hold. ing municipal or other offices, the proper discharge of the duties of which will inter-

fere with their school duties The town of Gaham (Me.) unanimously voted \$15,000 in aid of the Normal School to be erected there. The Common School fund in aid of the Academy in that town is \$7,500.

The reduction of teachers' salaries by the New York School Board is receiving very sharp criticisms from every quarter. It is believed to have been a political move and not an economical one at all.

The Hon. John D. Philbrick, formerly erintendent of the Boston Public Schools, has been appointed "Superintendent of the Educational Department of the United States Exhibition at Paris." The cost of tuition in the Chicago schools per pupil during the past year was \$11.40, as against \$11.46 for the previous year.

Superintendent Packard estimates that there are 6,000 children who never go te Four school boys in Glover (Vermont) who attacked and expelled their teacher when he was punishing one of their num-ber, were taken before a Justice, and their

fines and costs for assault and disturbance unt to \$60 apiece. The New York School Journal of a recent date contains a brief practical epitome of the Ontario school system, viewed from a "business" point of view. It is written with a view of answering the inquiries of

teachers in the United States on the subscholars, and literary men in England with the Americans who will visit Europe this year is contemplated. Mr. Forster, M.P., Lord Sandon, the Lord Mayor of London,

and Earl Beaconsfield are all favourable Superintendent Kiddle, of New York city, recommends that women be employed in preference to men in all except the higher grade of the grammar departments. This testimonial to the teaching power of women is of the highest value, coming from

one so well calculated to judge. During the debate in reference to Normal Schools in the New York Assembly, the Hon. John I. Gilbert said that the Normal Schools were essential to the efficiency and even permanency of common schools, that to abandon or cripple them would impair and endanger our entire pub-lic school system, and that reason and economy both show the practical wisdom and the utility of their maintenance.

Proposed Amendments to the Permissive

Bill. OTTAWA, March 28.-At a meeting of the Dominion Alliance and District Divi ion Sons of Temperance Committees, the clauses of the Permissive Liquor Bill were discussed, and several amendments recom-mended. In the first clause they suggest that lager beer should be included in the list of intoxicants prohibited. Section 7, wherein it states that the Governor-General "may" issue his proclamation, was recommended to read "shall" issue his proclamation. In clause 94 an amendment was suggested in effect that no repeal be allowed until three years after the bill has been submitted, and in Clause 95 that the sale become confined to druggists. Regarding the manufacture in a district where the bill is in force, they recommend that brewers and distillers should make an affidavit that the liquor manufactured would be taken beyond the limits. The suggestions will be referred to the Hon. Mr. Scott.

Its Weight in Gold-Do You Knew Anything of It?-If Not, it is Time You Did. There are but few preparations of medi-tines which have withstood the impartial There are but few preparations of medi-cines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Thomas' Eelectric Oil, purely a preparation of six of the best Oils that are known, each one possessing virtues of its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of sevof greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. Thus, in the preparation of this Oil, a chemical change takes place, forming a compound which could not by any possibility be made from any other combination or proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made; one which produces the most astounding results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequently loses nothing by evaporation.
Wherever applied you get the benefit of Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other prepara ions nearly all the alcohol is lost way, and you get only the small quantity of oils which they may contain.

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Note—Eclectric—Selected and Electriz

Pope Leo's allocution delivered at the Consistory held on Saturday has created a very favourable impression. His Holiness al-luded to the Church's captivity in very mild terms, and expressed no intention of struggling for the recovery of the temporal power. Great stress is laid on his relations with the College of Cardinals, whom he hopes will never fail him with their wise counsel. A reference to the wish of the Council of Trent that the administration of the Church should rest on the Council of Cardinals is considered a hint that the new occupant of the Papal chair intends to return to the old constitution and disregard the act of the Œcumenical Council, which, claring Pius IX infallible, authorized him to dispense with the advice of either College or Council. Beyond the reconsti-tution of the Scottish Hierarchy no allusion late Pope. By the appointment of Cardi-nal di Pietro to the office of Camerlenge, his Holiness is thought to have confirmed the hope of those conciliatory views which he was supposed to entertain.

On Friday last an aged and infirm man in great distress applied for accomme-dation at the Yorkville Police Station, having no other place to go. His story, if true, (of which there is no doubt) is a pitiful one. For some time past he has resided with his son, a man, it may be remarked of comfortable circumstances, and well known in the village as an upholder of The Teachers Association for the County orality and all that is good, and who also considers himself to be a model of virtu-ous mankind. The majority of his fellow villagers do not seemingly appreciate his high standard of perfection, as they have twice refused to elect him a member of the Village Council, to which honour he aspires. The father is an old man of seventy-eight years, and is troubled with a serious ailment, being thus prevented from doing anything for himself. As was stated beforehand he has lived at his son's house for some time, The old man says he was turned out of the house about six o'clock on Friday morning by his son, who called him a "a lazy old rogue," son, who called him a "a lazy old rogue," and even refused to give him straw enough to make a bed in the stable. Being thus destitute of a home, the father obtained lodging at the police station on Friday night, and was also provided with his breakfast the following morning. He remained there all Saturday, and slept in one of the cells that night, being furnished with food during that time by the Chief Constable. The village corporation took the matter in hand, and decided upon sending the unfortunate old man to the General ing the unfortunate old man to the General Hospital, whither he was conveyed yester-day. For about forty years he has resided in Yorkville, and is spoken of as one not prone to give offence. If all the father says is true, the son certainly possesses a